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MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1908.

## Chandler to Tillman.

"Stay in bed and Bryan will win."  
"Be a farmer again and not a states-  
man any longer."

These are pointed sentences from a let-  
ter written by the Hon. William E.  
Chandler, former Senator from New  
Hampshire, to his erstwhile colleague and  
friend, the Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman, of  
South Carolina, who is ill.

Chandler, always outspoken, epigram-  
matic, and interesting, is very fond of  
Tillman. Partisan zeal never affected  
his personal relationship. They have  
traits in common.

A correspondent of the Columbia State  
visited Senator Tillman at his home at  
Trenton, S. C., the other day, and found  
him reading a letter from Chandler. It  
cheered him. He declined at first to al-  
low the letter to be published, but on  
second thought he decided that it could  
do no harm, so he gave it to the cor-  
respondent, and here it is:

"My Dear Beloved: The papers say you are  
laying in bed. Good. Good. Good. Good.  
Stay there."

"If you know how many plotters that fact  
pleases you realize that in no other way can  
you cause so much happiness to humans. They  
may not be the class of people whom you live  
to please and praise, but God works in a mysterious  
way His wonders to perform."

"There is a time for amnesty toward all crim-  
inals."

"If you were here you might disturb Mr. Taft's  
plan to get nominated."

"(1) All pending prosecutions of trusts to be kept  
on the docket until the district attorneys report that  
they can see no evidence, and then dismissed."

"(2) A statute of limitations—no prosecutions  
after one year—not before."

"(3) The labor union to boycott everybody at  
will, and no exceptions to be made."

"(4) The Sherman law to be so modified that  
trusts shall be deemed reasonable and sacred until  
at the end of a lawsuit shall say they are  
unreasonable."

"(5) The railroads may make pooling contracts  
ad lib, divide traffic and proceeds and agree  
not to compete with each other."

"The plutocrats and proletariat all for Taft!"  
"If you were to get out of bed you might expose  
this plan and defeat Mr. Bryan."

"Stay in bed and Bryan will win."  
"You know I have often told you you were a  
great help to the Republican party by your talk."

"While you are away I shall urge Mr. Bryan  
to get through a publicity bill and take the credit  
away from you. Will he do it?"

"Seriously now take a rest. Do not be worried.  
Sleep, walk in the garden, and see the glories of the  
flowers."

"Vis medicatrix nature. Be a farmer again and  
not a statesman any longer. Faithfully yours, &c.,  
"WM. E. CHANDLER."

Tillman intends to stay in bed, but not  
during the whole of the campaign. Not  
he! Although needing a rest, he declines  
to follow Chandler's advice literally. He  
does not regard it as essential to a Bryan  
victory. He is going to Europe, as soon  
as he gets a little stronger, and does not  
intend to do anything about the water  
but study and see the sights. October  
will find him on his native heath again,  
if all goes well, and on the stump for the  
Democratic ticket, unless his party should  
make a mess of things at Denver.

If Taft be named at Chicago, which  
Tillman expects to happen, then Bryan  
will be nominated and elected. If the  
Chicago convention be stampeded to  
Roosevelt, and he should accept, which  
Tillman thinks may happen, then Bryan  
will be eliminated as a Presidential fac-  
tor, and—well, Tillman does not know  
what he may find confronting him in Oc-  
tober.

Now, if Chandler would only go to Eu-  
rope with Tillman, the situation might  
simplify itself for the Republican party,  
but Chandler is not going to Europe, or  
going to bed. He is the halest and  
heartiest member of the Annapolis Club,  
and obviously does not need a rest.

William Allen White designates Speaker  
Cannon "a vile, stupid, arrogant old  
mossback!" This indicates that Mr. White  
has, at least, no immediate Congressional  
ambition.

Get It Over.  
We believe the public would be grateful  
to the parties concerned—a broken-down  
French prince and an American woman  
of millions—if they would hurry along  
now and get through with their wedding,  
and close the incident. It seems pretty  
well assured that the marriage is to take  
place, despite well-founded and well-in-  
tentioned objections upon the part of the  
lady's family; therefore, we hope the  
union will be consummated without more  
ado.

The average American doubtless finds  
it hard to unravel the mystery of a case  
like this. To ordinary minds, it can be  
nothing less than a puzzle. Even a burnt  
child dreads the fire, as a rule. But this  
particular burnt child merely appears to  
long for more burning! Why? Well, of  
course, we don't know with certainty any  
more about that than any other average  
American who loves home folks and home  
things—the sign of the Stars and Stripes  
and the label "Made in the United  
States." We believe, however, in a  
measure, the trouble with the particular  
woman here considered is too much  
money! To some people, a great deal of  
money is an overwhelming curse; to  
others, a great blessing. It's a matter of  
temperament, and restrained ambition,  
passion, and kindred emotions within  
reasonable bounds.

It is a little strange that two such op-  
posite characters as Helen Gould and  
Anna Gould should be found in the same  
family. In all this land there is not a  
woman more genuinely loved, honored,  
and respected than the former. Every-  
where she goes, she leaves an abundant  
measure of sunshine; she has builded,  
and is ever adding to, a monument in the  
hearts of the people that will endure  
long after she has been gathered to her  
reward. No one mentions Helen Gould's

name without a thrill of genuine pride  
that America should have produced even  
one of her!

Yes; we wish the contracting parties to  
the forthcoming wedding aforesaid would  
make all the haste they may and get it  
over. It isn't pleasant to think of.

A New Jersey man claims to have train-  
ed a clam to catch rats by laying in wait  
for them and clamping down on their  
tails with its shell. Mr. President!

## Sprinting and the Art of War.

There will be no shock to the already  
electrified military personnel by the in-  
formation that the general staff of the  
War Department has had under serious  
consideration an embellishment of the or-  
der prescribing the horsemanship test, so  
as to include a run on foot for the officers  
who are to be subjected to this demon-  
stration of their fitness to command  
troops in the field in time of war. There  
has been a gradual increase in the acro-  
batic standard of individual efficiency, and  
it is no surprise to learn that the fifteen-  
mile ride of last year has been increased  
to a ninety-mile three-day ride for the  
present year. It is also proposed to di-  
vide up this daily thirty-mile outing into  
distances which shall be covered by the  
horses driven at various gaits, while five  
of the thirty miles shall be covered by  
the officer on foot, leading his animal.

This fraction of the test is noted to per-  
suade the officers to the necessity of good  
destraining to have its variety of  
gaits also, including, according to the  
proposition under consideration, a cer-  
tain distance with the officers at a dead  
run. Due consideration is to be paid these  
victims in selecting a reasonably decent  
ground over which they must engage in  
this undignified exertion and ridicu-  
lous requirement.

An exertion of this sort is a positive  
hardship, and there is no sense in apply-  
ing it as a rule by which officers shall  
be excluded from active service. An  
officer who is able to run in any such  
juvenile fashion is not necessarily a good  
leader of troops or a man who would be  
worthy of the responsibilities and alert-  
ness of conducting or participating in  
a campaign in time of war. The unjust  
part of any such standard is that offi-  
cers who are rejected under such a pro-  
cess in 1908 would escape retirement in  
1909 when the absurdity of the require-  
ment has been realized and the regula-  
tion changed.

If the President desires to eliminate  
age, even when it is represented by no  
greater capacity and disgrace than so-  
called middle life, and to inject a greater  
youthfulness in the military personnel,  
he has taken the best means, with sub-  
lime indifference to more serious and use-  
ful qualities. The impression might be  
further conveyed by introducing during  
these daily thirty-mile rides such di-  
versions of extreme youth as tag and  
leap-frog, with a gradation of the re-  
quirements so as to include marbles and  
mummy-peg, and thus preserve and pro-  
mote the presentment of youth, which is  
only partly achieved by a military  
sprint.

Another reason why the governor of  
Minnesota can afford to wait until next  
time is that Johnson is such an easy name  
to remember.

## Forest Service and Its Critics.

The agricultural appropriation bill,  
which has just passed the House, con-  
tains an item of \$3,756,250 for the Forest  
Service, a considerable increase over the  
amount allotted to that service for the  
preceding year. Of this sum it is es-  
timated that \$2,000,000 will be realized in  
sales of timber and rentals; so that the net  
cost to the Treasury of forest ad-  
ministration will be under \$2,000,000. In  
course of time it is expected that the  
Forest Service will be wholly self-sup-  
porting, and indeed it is frequently as-  
serted that it is so as regards those ex-  
penditures properly chargeable to admin-  
istration, but for the present the total  
actual outgo exceeds the total actual in-  
come. The cost of the Forest Service,  
however, has been paid for many times  
over by a single item of forest conserva-  
tion, the prevention of fires, the loss from  
which during the past year has been re-  
duced to \$500, whereas a single fire be-  
fore the Forest Service was established  
has often caused a loss of \$500,000.

That the House consented to increase  
the appropriation for the Forest Service  
shows an increasing appreciation of the  
value of scientific forestry. Several West-  
ern members indulged in their usual  
criticism of the service, mainly on the  
ground that it interfered with the rights  
of settlers, deprived the States of juris-  
diction over immense areas within their  
boundaries, and tended to create mono-  
polies in timber and water rights. These  
are matters which have been due regard to  
the local interests with which the Forest  
Service is in contact, but it is evi-  
dent that some of the questions in-  
volved, particularly that of water rights,  
will have to be determined by affirmative  
legislation, in the enactment of which it  
is by no means certain that the position  
of the service and of the President in  
support of it will be sustained. The Sen-  
ate, in fact, has repudiated the principle  
the President is trying to establish with  
respect to the control of water power by  
passing a bill of the precise sort Mr.  
Roosevelt has threatened to veto. The  
old question of State rights reappears in  
the problem of conservation of natural  
resources by the Federal government, and  
there is the usual resentment over the  
intrusion of the "strong arm" into a  
new field of activity.

Another phase of Forest Service meth-  
ods that excited the ire of certain critics  
is the exploitation by the service of the  
theory and practice of forestry. Mr.  
Pinchot defends this practice on the  
principle that the information gathered  
at the public expense should be put in  
the hands of the people who pay for it,  
as promptly, as cheaply, and as widely  
possible. Yet he admits the existence  
of a strong popular support of the Forest  
Service is largely due to an organized  
system of exploitation through the press.  
Thus the object of the exploitation is not  
merely the dissemination of information,  
but, in addition, the creation of a public  
sentiment for the sustenance and exten-  
sion of the Forest Service. If this prac-  
tice were to become general in the ex-  
ecutive departments, we fear it would  
lead to serious abuses. It happens that  
in the case of the Forest Service the ex-  
ploitation has been undertaken in behalf  
of a good cause, and by people who are  
above the accusation of self-seeking. This  
fact has undoubtedly saved the Forest  
Service from the criticism that might  
have been aroused by the development of  
a like enterprise in some other branches  
of the Federal service.

A Kansas woman sold the family re-  
frigerator in order to procure money with  
which to purchase a pair of roller skates.  
Evidently, the woman didn't feel safe  
with wheels in her head and none on her  
feet.

"Why should I not aspire to the hand  
of an American woman of position and  
standing?" inquires the noble Prince de  
Sagan. There are many reasons why a

newspaper would not care to make de-  
tailed reply to this; the somewhat strict  
postal regulations being one of them.

"The Washington Herald is waging a  
war against gambling. As it is a safe gam-  
ble that it will lose," says the Danville  
Register. Take a straight tip; don't you  
gamble on it.

"Hellion" is the name of a new Georgia  
town near Dalton. It is a safe gam-  
ble that it will lose," says the Danville  
Register. Take a straight tip; don't you  
gamble on it.

The worst will come to the worst, of  
course, when Boni takes to the lecture  
platform.

"Political prisoners in Haiti are taken  
out and shot every night," says a Detroit  
paper. Perhaps they don't mind it so  
much after the first night, however.

The editor of an Alabama weekly paper  
says he "will fish this spring with nothing  
but the latest improved artificial flies." We  
fear prohibition has impressed this gen-  
tleman as an intensely serious propo-  
sition.

The Nashville American of recent date  
carried a ten-line editorial headed "Roose-  
velt." Perhaps the writer became dis-  
couraged after getting that far along.

A baboon in Central Park chews to-  
bacco. It is curious to note the effects  
of civilization on a fairly intelligent animal.

"Eleven months more of Theodore,"  
says the Jacksonville Times-Union. Some-  
thing like eleven or fifty-nine, doubtless.

Beef has been pushed up again. Per-  
haps, in time, the beef trust may push its  
product up so high it will fall over on the  
other side.

With one man declaring he resembles  
George III and another comparing him to  
Andrew Jackson, the President must won-  
der just what he does look like to the  
average man.

April 2 was Watson day in this coun-  
try, all right. Thomas was nominated for  
President by the Populists, and James  
was nominated for governor of Indiana  
by the Republicans.

"It takes a good man to get into debt,"  
says Mr. Theodore Shonts. Perhaps; it  
certainly takes a smart one to not.

There is one good thing about the present  
mad rush of titles on the part of our  
American herdsmen. By and by they will  
become so common that a plain "Mrs." will  
be considered quite desirable.

There appears to have been an almost  
universal acuteness in this land in the  
matter of instantly fathoming the "con-  
tent" in Mr. Lawson's latest "You-  
know" talk.

Senator Dick, however, doubtless isn't  
overwhelmed with surprise to find him-  
self scrouged outside the breastworks. It  
is just possible, too, that the day may  
come when it will be thought desirable  
to scrouge him back.

The Russian Douma wants to raise the  
per diem of members. The czar may rest  
assured he has a real Congress on his  
hands at last.

Perhaps Senator Davis wouldn't have  
given the octopus such a scare had he  
known what was about to happen.

Some one wants Congress to "make  
Castro behave." What for? Castro is  
about as good fun as anything we know!

The Prince of Wales will visit the  
United States when he comes over for  
that Canadian tour. If his royal high-  
ness is wise, he will bring along a few  
obsolete battle ships for our souvenir  
hunters to demolish.

If we mistake not, April played us just  
these same pretty pranks last spring.  
You just can't believe everything April  
tells you.

The new Senator from Florida is said  
to possess the longest mustache in the  
Senate. Perhaps that is why one of his  
admirers home papers vouchsafes the in-  
formation that he is "no trimmer."

And Vermont's new Senator is a young-  
ster of eighty-three!

Now Emperor William is trying to ring  
in that old "increased cost of living"  
argument! He wants his salary raised!

Of course, however, Admiral Evans  
doesn't mean to say we should, or ever  
will, have a navy guaranteed to shut out  
all varieties of muckrakers and magazine  
writers.

## BRYAN IN A PLEASANT LIGHT.

Comes Out Best in National Demo-  
cratic Club Incident.

From the New York Sun.  
With regard to the blunder of the Na-  
tional Democratic Club of this city over  
its invitation to William Jennings Bryan  
to attend its Jefferson dinner on April  
13, Mr. Bryan has acted throughout with  
good taste and judgment. He declined  
to allow his friends to hold a rival dinner  
and he has decided not to embarrass the  
club and himself by attending its feast  
and thus providing opportunity for mis-  
understandings and unpleasantness.

The club handled Mr. Bryan clumsily  
from beginning to end. He has behaved  
with good nature and discretion. Per-  
haps he was tempted to take advantage  
of the chance afforded to score a personal  
triumph. Few men would not have been  
so tempted. If he was he has not injured  
himself by acting the part of a gentle-  
man. The incident recalls another Jef-  
ferson dinner—the "ten dollar banquet" of  
1899—given under the auspices of the same  
club, which Mr. Bryan declined to attend  
and which resulted in the holding of two  
great "dollar dinners" in his honor.

The Democratic club has been both im-  
politic and ungracious in its treatment of  
Mr. Bryan. He, on the other hand, has  
shown a creditable self-restraint.

## For the Right of Legislation.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
The Democrats are trying to compel the  
leaders of the House to bring forward  
bills recommended by their own President.  
Several of these bills would get the votes  
of a majority of the members of the  
House. Some of them would probably get  
a majority of the Republican votes. The  
minority has undertaken to compel the  
leaders to bring forward the bills urged  
by the President which could easily be  
passed and the leaders will not do it, and  
resort to special rules for gagging and  
disabling the minority in order to enable  
them to defeat the programme of the  
President, which a large number, and  
probably a majority, of the Republican  
members themselves would be glad to  
vote for. The minority is fighting for the  
rights of a deliberative assembly against  
its own bosses.

## Revision Upward.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.  
If Joe Cannon should be elected he  
would urge a revision of the tariff similar  
to the recent revision of the porterhouse  
steak schedule by the beef trust.

## Yes, Perhaps.

From the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
Beef trust prices go up 20 per cent.  
Some day the beef trust will go all the  
way up.

## It Might Be Safer.

From the Charleston News and Courier.  
Southern Congressmen who carry  
guns, should hunt on their own pre-  
mise.

## A Full Hand, of Course.

From the Dallas News.  
What did President Roosevelt play  
when he thumped the table?

## A LITTLE NONSENSE.

## JOY'S ABODE.

The crocus blooms when it is spring; the  
jocund o'er the garden queens.  
The butterflies are then a-wing; that is,  
in all the magazines.

The buds come out when it is spring, and  
the trees with tender greens.  
There are great flocks of birds to sing; at  
least, in all the magazines.

The air is mild when it is spring; the  
weather well itself deems.  
And life is quite a joyous thing, odds  
bobs, in all the magazines!

His Part.  
"Cholly is going to collaborate on a  
comic opera."  
"What can he do in that line?"  
"He can furnish the lyrics."

A General Secrecy.  
"Hubby!"  
"What?"  
"My spring confection will cost \$90 this  
year."

"Gracious! Was the hat crop a fail-  
ure?"

Experienced.  
"I used to name parlor cars."  
"Then I guess you have the requisite  
imagination," said the multimillionaire.  
"I want a man to think up new condi-  
tions to go with my various donations."

The Difference.  
In winter oft by books are we  
Moved deeply.  
But spring we want to be  
Moved cheaply.

This Is No Joke.  
"We are a queer people."  
"How now?"

"I know a poor girl who is going to  
marry a poor man in about two months.  
Meanwhile she is putting in her time  
boasting that she doesn't even know how  
to light a gas stove."

His Snarl.  
"Mother," remarked a sour philosopher,  
"gits a lot of attention these days in  
songs and poetry, but she continues to  
sneer for the entire family and wear old  
clothes, just as she always has."

Precaution.  
"I bought these curtains from a peddler  
who leaves to peddle for Persia, and  
was selling out cheap."  
"They look flimsy."  
"Well, I made him guarantee 'em."

ALTERNATING CURRENTS.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.  
SPORT.  
Some men begin again to wish  
That they could stray away to fish.  
Or try their luck  
With gum boots on and gun in hand,  
Pursuing the suspicious and  
Elusive duck.

But I will candidly admit  
That I possess no wish to sit  
Through half a day  
To get a bite, at last, and wind  
My line up on the reel to find  
It got away.

And for the chance to slish around  
On soggy and uncertain ground  
To get a shot  
At some fish that may not see  
Within the reach that either me  
I hanker not.

For me the driver and the hall,  
Although I cannot justify call  
Myself expert  
My glee is heightened by the fact  
That when the helpless sphere is whacked  
It doesn't hurt.

A Poor Provider.  
"I always make it a practice," said the  
man with the frayed trousers, "to let to-  
morrow take care of itself."  
"You find that to-morrow is a rather  
poor caretaker, don't you?" replied the  
one who was turning to get into his \$12.00  
touring car.

ALL RIGHT.

Tulips bravely peeping out,  
Pastures turning green,  
Colts, with elevated tails,  
Frisking o'er the scene.

Cheering sunshine in the day,  
Showers in the night;  
Summer well upon the way—  
Oh, the world's all right.

A Needed Improvement.

This would be a brighter world  
if the man who knows it all and the man  
who insists on telling us what we already  
know could be shut up together.

Might Be Worse.

"Oh," said young Miss Gushleigh,  
"I feel so sorry for Bess Bullion that I just  
can't keep from crying whenever I think  
of her. It was terrible-terrible!"

"Goodness me!" replied Miss Fayden-  
fast, "what's the trouble?"

"That earl she married, you know. It  
hasn't been a day since he has been an im-  
postor. He isn't an earl at all! He hasn't any  
title whatever!"

"Dear me! That's too bad. Still, he's  
a man."

Perfection in Monopoly.

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger.  
The anthracite situation, if it were  
closely studied to-day, would perhaps dis-  
close a monopoly as nearly perfect as  
the world has ever seen. Its power is  
unlimited and its rapacity merciless.

The consumers of domestic coal know  
its iron hand, and the treatment of the  
business world which uses steam coal  
is such that an embargo has been laid  
upon the industry and prosperity of  
Philadelphia. Without regard to the cost  
of coal or to supply and demand or any  
other consideration, which rules in the  
general world of trade and commerce,  
the anthracite trust lays its relentless  
hand upon business energy and either  
paralyzes it or squeezes out the last  
dollar.

Congressional Economy.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.  
It would seem to be a time for re-  
trenchment and economy, but Congress  
shows little disposition in that direction.  
Perhaps the dwindling of the surplus may  
be regarded with complacency by some as  
a deterrent to a revision of the tariff  
which would reduce duties, though it is  
possible to arrange the schedules so as to  
lessen the burden of taxes without cut-  
ting down the revenue. So far as duties  
are protective they are not productive.

Life's Obstacles.

From the Manchester Union.  
There wouldn't be so very much fun in  
living if there were not a hurdle or two  
to jump over in this race of life. There  
always have been obstacles, and there  
always will be, and it is of no use to  
repine over them.

In Texas.

From the Omaha Bee.  
About half the Democrats of Texas are  
organizing Bailey clubs and the other  
half are forming clubs for Bailey.

Anxious to Get In.

From the Hartford Times.  
Although the Gould properties have not  
been greatly in favor in Wall street of  
late, Prince Helle de Sagan is anxious to  
become a Gould property.

A Full Hand, of Course.

From the Dallas News.  
What did President Roosevelt play  
when he thumped the table?

## CAPITOL GOSSIP.

## Had Nominations.

Fifteen counties comprise the First dis-  
trict of Florida, with a population of  
nearly 200,000. Hon. Stephen M. Spark-  
man represents the district in the House  
of Representatives.

It is evident he does not have to worry  
much over his campaign. In the elec-  
tion for the Sixth Congress, there were  
cast only 1,719 votes, and Mr. Sparkman  
had 6,312 of those.

And so it has been going ever since the  
Fifty-fourth Con-  
gress. Represent-  
ative Sparkman was  
raised on a farm.  
That did not deter  
him from seeking  
public preferment.

Education in the  
common schools of  
Southern Florida, he  
later read law under Gov. H. L. Mitchell,  
and was admitted to practice in 1872. It  
was not long before the public eye was  
focused on the rising lawyer. He was  
elected State's attorney for the Sixth ju-  
dicial circuit, holding down that job for  
nine years. He was member of the Demo-  
cratic Congressional executive committee  
for four years, serving as chairman for  
two years. From 1892 to 1896 he was  
chairman of the Democratic State execu-  
tive committee.

Representative Sparkman is a member  
of but one committee of the House, that  
of Rivers and Harbors. Members of Con-  
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